a Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy, (ii) setting up of an Inter Ministerial Empowered Committee for looking into development of Deep Sea Fishing Sector, (iii) notifying guidelines for operation of Indian flag deep-sea fishing vessels and Joint Venture vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India.

To facilitate and encourage deep-sea fishing the government has embarked upon the following measures:

(i) Allowing Indian entrepreneurs to acquire purpose-built tuna fishing vessels through import.

(ii) To encourage conversion of deep-sea trawlers into tuna long liners by providing cash subsidy.

(iii) To encourage small and medium trawlers of less than 20m length into tuna long lining through grant of registration to fish in the EEZ.

(iv) To permit import of resource specific vessels through deferred payment system.

(v) To permit up to 75% foreign crew initially on board tuna vessels so that lack of trained crew is not a hindrance in undertaking deep-sea fishing operations.

(vi) To gear up training of operatives in tuna fishing by augmenting the facilities available with the fishery institutions.

(vii) To construct modern fishery harbours and also to improve the facilities at the existing ones to meet the special requirement of the tuna industry.

(viii) To encourage joint venture in tuna fishing sector.

Deep-sea fishery

2636. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government subsidise the construction of fishery harbours and its maintenance after that;

(b) whether many such fishery harbours have been built in the last 10 years and their State-wise location;

(c) to what extent there has been a neglect of the deep-sea fisheries sector in the last 10 years and neglect of building infrastructure for encouraging deep-sea fisheries;

(d) the special facilities being given for fishery vessels dedicated to specialized fishery like tuna, sardines and non-shrimp varieties; and

(e) the funds earmarked for this purpose to help the industry to develop deep-sea fisheries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Union Government through the Centrally Sponsored

Scheme (CSS) is providing financial assistance to the tune of the 50% to the coastal States for construction of minor fishery harbours. 100% cost is borne by the Government of India for construction of Major fishing harbours and project implemented in the Union Territories. Beside, 50% assistance is also provided towards maintenance dredging through TSD Sindhuraj at fishing harbours constructed under CSS.

(b) State-wise details of fishing harbours built/commissioned during the last ten years is enclosed as a Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) There has been no neglect of the deep sea fishing sector in the last 10 years. The initiatives taken by the Union Government for development of deep sea fisheries include (i) a Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy has been put in place, (ii) purpose built resource specific deep sea fishing vessels are encouraged in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) through deferred payment and (iii) conversion of existing trawlers into resource specific deep sea fishing vessels like tuna long liners is promoted through financial incentives. Besides five functional deep sea fishing harbours, twelve new fishing harbours have been built during the last ten years to cater to the needs of mechanized fishing vessels.

(e) An amount of Rs.556.67 lakhs have been earmarked during last ten years for augmenting deep sea harbour facilities and conversion of existing trawlers into resources specific deep sea vessels.

Statement

State-wise list of fishing harbours built during the last ten years

SI. No.	States/UTs	Name of the Harbour	
1	Gujarat	1.	Mangrol Stage-II
		2.	Jakhau
2	Maharashtra	3.	Agrao
3	Kerala	4.	Chombal
		5.	Mopla Bay
		6.	Thangassery
4	West Bengal	7.	Digha Stage-II
		8.	Sultanpur (Diamond Harbour)
5	Karnataka	9.	Malpe Stage-II
6	Pondicherry	10.	Pondicherry
7	Tamil Nadu	11.	Chinnamuttom
	Andhra Pradesh	12.	Machilipatnam